

# THE DIAL

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# THE DIAL

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### WINSOR'S NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY OF AMERICA.\*

Mr. Winsor's great work on American history has reached its sixth volume, and the subject it treats is the American Revolution. Readers who are familiar with the preceding volumes are the only persons who can, without turning over the seven hundred and seventy-seven closely printed pages of this new volume, appreciate the amount of study and bibliographical research which has been expended in writing and illustrating it. The researches of the editor, and of some of his contributors, are simply amazing, and almost raise the query whether they are not endowed with a faculty which seems like omniscience. No book, tract, pamphlet, broadside, playbill, or caricature, which appeared and expressed public opinion during that period has escaped their notice. The secrets which have been hid in the collections of historical societies, printing clubs, and manuscript archives, have been brought to light, and the references to these treasures are so abundant that historical students can use them. Whoever writes or

\*NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY OF AMERICA. Edited by Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University. Vol. VI. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

makes researches in history in these days must have access to original sources. The *ipse-dixit* period has passed, when a writer can be regarded as a standard authority, who puts forth his own theories as facts, and makes no attempt to justify them by proof. The plan of the work, which divides the enormous labor on a single volume among eight or ten contributors who have previously studied the subjects, makes this scheme of minute research feasible. The editor, however, in this instance, is the master-workman; and besides planning the general scheme, and overseeing the work of others, is writing whole chapters, and enriching the work of all with his wide reading and accurate bibliographical knowledge. Three of his contributors in this volume are, like himself, librarians.

The opening chapter is on "The Revolution Impending," by Dr. Mellen Chamberlain, Librarian of the Boston Public Library. It is a most suggestive and admirable treatment of the subject, and worthy of careful study by historical students. The writer gives to the American Revolution a much broader interpretation than it has hitherto received. It was no unrelated event; but was a part of the history and development of the British race on both continents. It not only liberated the English colonies in America, but wrought with other forces in effecting a change in the constitution of the mother country which transferred the prerogatives of the crown to parliament, and led to the more beneficent interpretation of its provisions in the light of natural rights. It was not simply a quarrel between the British people and the American people, but like other events which mark the progress of the British race, it was a strife between the conservatives of both countries as one party, and the liberals of both countries as the other party. Some of its fiercest battles were fought in the British Parliament. The struggle went on in both countries at the same time, and with nearly equal step. Its purpose in Great Britain was to regain liberty, and in America to preserve liberty. The navigation laws, the tax on tea, writs of assistance, and the stamp act, were not the cause, but the immediate occasion of the American Revolution. The prerogatives of the crown, abolished in the revolution of 1640, revived in the reigns of the later Stuarts, and strenuously adhered to and applied by George III., were, with their abuses, the prolific source of irritations which brought on the final rupture. Dr. Chamberlain's whole chapter deserves careful study.

The second chapter is by Mr. Winsor. It has the title, "The Conflict Precipitated," and

with its text, illustrations, and notes covers one hundred and twenty closely printed pages. The contemporary maps, portraits, and autograph manuscripts with which the chapter is illustrated, have been selected with rare judgment from the vast treasure-house of recondite materials at the author's disposal, and they are exceedingly interesting and instructive. The details of battles and campaigns can be read in other works; but here will be found a full bibliography of all works treating the American Revolution, and references to parts of them where special events are treated.

The next chapter, on "The Sentiment of Independence; its Growth and Consummation," is written by Dr. George E. Ellis, the president of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Few writers on American history have made a more profound study of its great problems than Dr. Ellis, or have discussed them in a broader and more philosophical spirit. When the first congress of delegates from the thirteen colonies met at Philadelphia, on September 5, 1774, there were not probably more than two or three delegates among the number who had entertained the idea of Independence. Perhaps Samuel Adams was the only one who had fully decided on that policy, and was careful not to advocate it openly. Richard Henry Lee of Virginia was rapidly drifting to the same decision. "To consult for the redress of grievances, and advise on proper measures for advancing the best good of the colonies," was as far as the instructions of any of the colonies went. If the proposal of declaring independence had been suggested in the correspondence which preceded the calling of a congress, it is probable that every colony would have declined to be represented. In less than two years, however, such was the rapid progress of events and of public sentiment, that the entire delegation of every colony affixed their signatures to the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Ellis traces the cause, progress, and growth of this sentiment for Independence. Mr. Winsor follows with a critical essay on the sources of information on the subject, and *fac-simile* illustrations of the documents relating to this great event. "The Struggle for the Hudson" is treated in the next chapter by George W. Cullum, Major General United States Army, and includes the campaign around New York, on Lake Champlain, and the capture of Burgoyne's army. It is followed by nearly fifty pages of historical and bibliographical notes by the editor, and *fac-similes* of contemporary maps and plans.

The subject of the next chapter is "The Struggle for the Delaware — Philadelphia under Howe and under Arnold," and the writer is Mr. Frederick D. Stone, Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is followed by editorial notes and illustrations, to-

gether with a critical study of the "Treason of Arnold," by Mr. Winsor. "The War in the Southern Department" is by Edward Channing, Instructor of History in Harvard College, and describes the campaigns of Clinton and Cornwallis in the Carolinas, and the capture of the latter at Yorktown. The chapter on "The Naval History of the American Revolution" is written by Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, with notes and illustrations by Mr. Winsor. The chapter on "The Indians and Border Warfare of the Revolution" is written by Andrew McFarland Davis. The Indians who are treated in the chapter were the Six Nations and their dependencies in New York and Pennsylvania, and the border warfare was that which took place east of the Alleghenies. The chapter is followed by an interesting critical essay of forty pages on the sources of information relating to the subject.

The concluding chapter is on "The West, from the Treaty of Peace with France, 1763, to the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, 1783," by the writer of this notice. Having been requested to write this review, my original intention was either to mention the chapter only by its title, or to give a summary of it, and withhold my name as the writer. The editor of THE DIAL, however, has vetoed both propositions, and I am in a quandary how to proceed. An incident in my own personal experience comes to my recollection as a relief. Some years ago, the editor of one of the leading journals in New York City called on me and requested that I would write for him an extended notice of a book I had recently issued. On expressing my surprise at such a request, he said: "Nothing is more common. The best notices of books are written by their authors. They know more about them than anybody else. I make this request not as a favor to you, but to me; and I will pay you for the article. You can write with perfect freedom, and say what you choose about the book." The incident rather amused me, and gave me an insight into metropolitan criticism which I had not suspected. I wrote the notice, not omitting such critical comments as I thought the book deserved, and it was printed as an editorial, without the change of a word. I later received a note of thanks from the editor, and a check of double the amount I had expected. I must still adhere to my resolution not to write a critical notice of this chapter. I may, however, give a brief summary of its contents.

During the period from 1763 to 1783, "The West" as we now, in a political sense, understand the term, did not exist. It was not until 1787 that the Northwestern territory was brought under federal jurisdiction by the passage of the celebrated ordinance of that

year, and the first English settlement was made the following year at Marietta, Ohio. "The West," however, traversed by Indians and buffaloes, did exist, and was the scene of stirring events of historical interest during the twenty years which have been named. Their story, told in many special works, occupies a very limited space in the general histories of the United States. The treaty of peace with France in 1763 brought for the first time the West under English sway; but the narrow and grasping policy of the British crown reserved, for the benefit of the fur traders, its fertile prairies for the sole occupation of the Indian tribes, and prohibited the English colonists from settling them. The treaty of peace with France had hardly been signed when the Pontiac war broke out and for a year ravaged the frontier borders. The Illinois country did not come into possession of the English until October, 1765, when a company of Highlanders occupied Fort Chartres, on the Mississippi river. In 1774, the Indians again took up arms, and again ravaged the borders of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York in what is called the Dunmore war. The same year the British Parliament added the Northwest Territory to the province of Quebec, making it Canadian territory. The war of the Revolution broke out the following year, and the West was left to take care of itself, the Eastern colonies being wholly engrossed in their own defense. During the whole period of the war, the Continental Congress voted not a farthing for the defense of the West, and the commander-in-chief gave not a thought to what was passing west of the Alleghanies. Detroit was held as a British post, and its troops, with the aid of Indians, were inflicting untold miseries on the Western borders. Kaskaskia, Vincennes, and Mackinaw were also held as British posts. Kentucky had been sparsely settled by Virginians before this date, and the Ohio Indians were carrying on a war of extermination against them. At this period, George Rogers Clark, a Virginian, twenty-three years of age, appeared and turned the tide against the Indians and their British allies. He conceived the idea that the strategic points for fighting Ohio Indians were on the north side of the Ohio river. He went to Virginia, laid his plans before the governor and council, and received authority to raise troops and capture Kaskaskia. The story of Clark's capture of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes from the British, his pacification of the Indians, and his holding the Northwest territory in the name of Virginia until the peace of 1783, is one of the most brilliant episodes of the Revolution and of American warfare. His services secured for the United States the Mississippi as its Western boundary, and but for him Chicago to-day would doubtless be a Canadian city.

Every visitor to Kaskaskia is shown the site of the old fort on the bluff opposite the town, now called Fort Gage, as the location of the fort which Clark so gallantly captured, with Rocheblave, the commander of the post. This is the spot also depicted in the large historical painting of the "Capture of Kaskaskia," lately placed on the walls of the State House at Springfield. The chapter shows that this spot was not the site of the fort which Clark captured; that there was no fort on the bluff in 1778, as it was burnt in 1766, and was never rebuilt; and that the fort which Clark took was in the southeast part of the town, on the opposite side of the river. It was on the property confiscated from the Jesuits when they were suppressed by order of the king of France, in 1764. Here was the "Fort Gage" of that period, and the name has in later times been transferred to the older fort on the bluff. The shocking massacre, by the border settlers, of the Moravian "Christian Indians" in the Muskingum villages in 1782 is described, and the disastrous Crawford campaign undertaken for exterminating the Indians in the vicinity of Sandusky.

A new interpretation is given to the raid made on the Spanish post of St. Louis in May, 1780, by fifteen hundred Sioux and other northern Indians accompanied by some English and Canadian traders. The affair has been the occasion of many conflicting statements, as to the time it occurred, the number of persons killed and captured, and why it was that so large a body of Indians came so far and did so little which was warlike. It has been often asserted and as often denied that George Rogers Clark was on the opposite side of the river near Cahokia ready to give aid to the Spanish governor at St. Louis. It is here shown that Clark and his men were near at hand, having hurried up from the Falls of the Ohio for that purpose; and that the St. Louis raid was a part of a much larger scheme devised in London by Lord George Germain, Secretary for the Colonies, for the complete capture of the West from the Spaniards and the Virginians. The scheme was early discovered, through captured despatches, by Clark, and by Galvez, the Spanish governor at New Orleans; and Galvez responded by capturing all the English posts on the Mississippi, and later Mobile. He made preparations also for attacking Pensacola. This energetic action prevented General Campbell, at Pensacola, from carrying out his part of the Germain scheme, that is, of bringing an English fleet and army up the Mississippi to coöperate with the Indian expeditions coming down from the north. The Indians, when they arrived before St. Louis, probably heard for the first time of the failure of General Campbell's plans, and hence their undecisive

attack and speedy return home. The proximity of Colonel Clark, for whom Indians had a mortal dread, doubtless contributed to their demoralization. The feeble raid on St. Louis, therefore, was an event of historical importance, as it was the outcropping of a well-considered and dangerous project which has hitherto escaped the notice of historical writers; and if it had been successfully carried out, would have been disastrous to the United States. The writer says:

"The scheme devised by Lord George Germain for the complete conquest of the West—of bringing down a large party of northwestern Indians upon St. Louis; of sending an expedition from Detroit to invade Kentucky and keep Colonel Clark busy; of bringing up the Mississippi to Natchez, under General Campbell, a fleet and army, there to unite with the northern expeditions, and from thence to capture the Illinois country, and all the Spanish settlements on the river—was from a military point of view an excellent one, and had every promise of success. St. Louis was in no condition to resist an assault, and rank cowardice marked the conduct of the governor and the few soldiers stationed at the post when the Indian raiders appeared. The Illinois country was very feebly garrisoned, and not a soldier or a shilling had ever been contributed by the Continental Congress for its conquest or defense. The scheme failed because of the promptness and exceptional activity of the Spaniards under Governor Galvez, and the watchfulness and energy of Colonel Clark. It was the last concerted effort of Great Britain to regain possession of the West; as the campaign of Clinton and Cornwallis, with the capitulation of the latter one year later at Yorktown, was her expiring effort on the Atlantic coast. If the Western scheme of Germain had been successful, the country north of the Ohio river would have been a part of the province of Quebec, and might have remained Canadian territory to this day. In negotiating two and three years later the treaty of peace with Great Britain under such conditions, it is difficult to conceive what boundaries the United States could have secured. Spain therefore rendered an invaluable service to the United States by enabling George Rogers Clark to hold with his Virginia troops the country he had conquered from the British, until the treaty of peace confirmed to the nation the Mississippi river as its western boundary."

W. F. POOLE.

#### ORIGINS OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE AND OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.\*

Not many years ago, a professor of the English language in a prominent Eastern university said, in a public address, that in regard to English philology the English and American people were in the anomalous position of hav-

ing popularized a science before having studied it as a science. The criticism was not unjust. Popular works on the English language were numerous, and some of them not without decided merits; but the greater part of the results set forth in these works in a popular form were due to the investigations of German scholars. Within the last few years a change for the better has taken place. Although the only two periodicals devoted exclusively to the study of the philology and literature of the English language are still published in Germany, although the best historical grammars of English are still those written by German scholars, although it was reserved for a German to write the Shakespeare Lexicon, there are unmistakable signs that the English and American people are gradually waking up to the fact that the historical study of their mother tongue and of its literature is one of the most important tasks of their higher institutions of learning.

The study of Anglo-Saxon, first introduced in this country at the University of Virginia, by none other than Thomas Jefferson, and then confined for many years to a few colleges, is now carried on in nearly every progressive college and university in the land; and the work of Francis A. March and the few other men who had courage enough to stand up for the study of their mother tongue, as against the claims of the classicists, has been continued and its scope widened by a host of scholars, who, trained in the accurate methods of the German philological seminaries, have brought to their work the enthusiasm incident to their occupation with a subject so dear to the heart of every truly educated man—his mother tongue. Much has been done by them in a few years; texts have been edited, older grammars and vocabularies revised and new ones written, investigations on special topics in the history of the language and literature have been carried on, numerous monographs have been published, in short, a most hopeful revival of the scientific study of English has been initiated. No doubt this revival will result before long in the production of a popular manual of the English language that will combine the good features of the earlier, once quite excellent works of Trench, Marsh, Earle, and others, with the accuracy of modern scholarship; a work that will not only be based on modern theories concerning the general nature and the life of a language, but will in every detail represent the present state of investigation, in short, a work that will be a credit to the subject.

The book before us certainly does not meet these requirements. We record this with regret, since it is evidently a work of love and of much patient toil. The task which the author set for himself is one of immense

\* ORIGINS OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE AND OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Compiled from the best and latest authorities by Jean Roemer, LL.D., Professor of the French Language and Literature and Vice-President of the College of the City of New York. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

difficulty. It is one thing to popularize a subject of comparatively narrow range, as Prof. Rhys has done in his "Celtic Britain" and Prof. Earle in his "Anglo-Saxon Literature"; it is quite another thing to popularize a subject which, as the writer himself states, "involves, first of all, a critical inquiry into the origin, character, and distribution of the various races of men—Celts, Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans—who at various epochs have found their way into the British islands—their idioms and forms of religion, their social and political differences, their relative progress in the arts of civilized life." In other words, in addition to being a historian in the widest sense of the word, the writer should be a philologist of no mean attainments.

Under these circumstances we would gladly excuse the author from the Herculean task of original investigation; we should be satisfied if, by judicious compilation from the "best and latest authorities," he had produced a book which, while giving a correct general idea of the origins of the English people and the English language, should be faithful and trustworthy in every particular. We shall not venture to criticize the author's knowledge of history nor his methods of investigation on that side of his work; but as far as the philological part of the work is concerned, we feel compelled to say that Dr. Roemer has neither made use of all the "best and latest" authorities on the subject, nor has he used to the best advantage those which he claims to have consulted. The list of his authorities is long, and many wrong ideas are no doubt due to them; yet we venture to say that certain of Dr. Roemer's propositions are entirely original with him. And here lies the danger of such a book; the public is told that it is compiled from the "best and latest authorities," and all through it we find cropping out the compiler's own hobbies. It reminds us of the remarks which the mediæval scribes occasionally wrote on the margin of a manuscript they were copying, which the next scribe in his ignorance embodied in the text, causing no end of mischief for readers of a later generation.

Many passages might be cited in which Dr. Roemer is evidently his own authority, or is, to say the least, totally at variance with what are commonly regarded as the best authorities. We must content ourselves with a few examples. Our author states that the name of the *Jutes* is nothing but a corruption, by the British, of the word *Teut* or *Deut*, which, with its suffix *ish*, *sch*, *ch*, has produced the forms *Deutsch* and *Dutch*. It is casually remarked, as though it were a well-known fact, that this word *Teut* or *Deut* itself, is "after all of remote Celtic origin." Now the facts in the case are simply these: For the section of country and the period in question, the word

is not *deut* or *teut*, but *theod*, an old Germanic word meaning "people," common in Low-German and Anglo-Saxon. This word could never "have changed in British mouths into *Jutes*"; the author's argument of the mispronunciations *jew* for *dew* and *ajew* for *adieu* is of no avail, since the word began with *th*, not with *d*, and the pronunciation of *th* at that time is supposed to have been the same as in the modern English *thin*. This old Germanic *theod* became *dio*t in High-German, and is, indeed, preserved in the word *deutsch*; but the earliest traces of this adjective, in the latinized forms *theodiscus* and *diutiscus*, do not go back farther than the beginning of the ninth century, long after the time when Dr. Roemer supposes the word to have been used in the British isles (p. 67). The author's assertion that the word is, after all, of remote Celtic origin, is absolutely without foundation; we cannot explain it otherwise than on the supposition that he must have been thinking of the word *German*, which was the ancient Celtic word for "neighbor" and was used by the inhabitants of Gaul to denote their neighbors in the East. This mistake is the more remarkable since the author, almost throughout the rest of the book, uses the term *Dutch* instead of *German*. He uses a terminology certainly not found in the "best and latest authorities," when he speaks of "Old High Dutch" and "Old Low Dutch," terms as obsolete in modern philological literature as the author's "Gothic stock of languages," and terms which become ridiculously misleading when used in the same connection in their modern signification, a kind of anachronism of which the author is frequently guilty. In many points Dr. Roemer goes directly against his own "best authorities"; he derives *smith* from *smite*, while Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary" tells him that he might as soon connect *kith* with *kite* (or *sooth* with *soot*), as far as phonetic laws are concerned; he has no conscientious scruples about a proposed etymology of *cockney*, while specialists in etymology modestly confess their ignorance; he derives *Doomsday* (in *Doomsday-Book*) from *domus dei*, while etymologists have no doubt of its derivation from *doom* and *day*, although they admit that the reason of the name is obscure, etc.

One of the prominent features of the book is the author's contempt for Anglo-Saxon, "an idiom from which English literature has derived but little if any value" (p. 455). This cannot surprise us in a writer who omits from the list of his authorities the names of all the men most prominently connected with the study of that language and its literature—viz., those of Ellis, March, Sweet, Sievers, Corson, Ten Brink, Earle, and others. Indeed there is reason to believe that Dr. Roemer is

ignorant of the very elements of a language, a thorough knowledge of which constitutes a prime requisite in the author of such a work. On p. 354 he says: "But so irregular and capricious were the principles of this government (viz., that of the Anglo-Saxon prepositions) that in the same sentence the same preposition throws its connected substantives into four different cases," and he illustrates this startling proposition by the phrase: *mid ealre thine heortan and mid eallum mode*, (with all thine heart and with all thy soul). The author evidently thinks that the terminations *-re*, *-an*, *-um*, and *-e* are signs of different cases, while every beginner in Anglo-Saxon who has mastered the declensions knows that the words are all in the dative case, the different endings being due to the fact that *heorte* and *mod* are nouns of different genders and belong to different declensions. It would be about as reasonable to conclude from the Vulgate version of the above passage, *ex toto corde tuo et ex tota anima tua*, that in Latin the preposition *ex* could be followed by three different cases in the same sentence. It goes without saying that, with such ignorance of a language, an author is not qualified to express an opinion as to its value as a means of expressing thought or as to the general character of its literature.

About the same amount of space is allotted to the account of the English conquest and its bearing upon the English language as to the history of the Norman conquest and its effects on the language; but then there is an appendix of nearly two hundred pages especially devoted to the French sources of the English language, containing a historical sketch of the French language, a chapter on French etymology, introduced by remarks on the first principles of philology taken from the standard authority of twenty-five years ago, August Schleicher, and a chapter containing specimens of early French. Much of the matter contained in the appendix is foreign to the author's subject. Indeed it is one of the chief faults of the whole book that the reader is perfectly bewildered by the amount of miscellaneous information which it contains, often very interesting in itself, but such as one would never expect to find in a book on the origins of the English people and of the English language. Thus, on pp. 330 ff., we find an account of the rise of universities with the question as to the priority of Oxford or Cambridge duly considered; on pp. 524 ff., we find a history of the degree of Bachelor of Arts with remarks on the requirements of the mediæval curriculum; on p. 488, we learn that in the Middle Ages "in a letter of importance the following order was always strictly observed, viz.: *Salutatio, Captatio, Benevolentia*, (sic!) *Narratio, Petitio, Con-*

*clusio*," etc. On the other hand we fail to find many explanations for which the general reader would have been grateful; for instance, when the author mentions (p. 265) that "*oyez*, generally pronounced *o yes*, is still the introductory cry of the official connected with the court, inviting silence and attention to the court's proceedings," he states something which is known to everybody, while the explanation of *oyez* as the imperative plural of the Old French verb *oir*, to hear, might have been news to some at least.

For school-use the work is too unsystematic, unreliable, and too bulky; the scholar will prefer to consult the best authorities at first hand; the general reader will find in it many interesting bits of information, but he must not expect to find the account of the origins of his mother-tongue accurate in outline or in detail.

HANS C. G. VON JAGEMANN.

#### SOCIAL REMEDIES.\*

Mr. George Gunton's "Wealth and Progress" is the most noteworthy of recent American contributions to the economics of the labor problem. It will at once give its author an assured standing as a political economist, for none will be so quick to recognize its high merit as those who have already achieved such standing. The vigor, maturity, and independence of its reasoning, the keenness of its philosophic insight, and the breadth and accuracy of its scientific induction would make it a remarkable book, apart from the circumstances of its authorship and publication. But these circumstances are destined to contribute greatly to the influence and fame of the book. Mr. Gunton was until recently a cotton-mill operative. He was for years a disciple of Ira Steward of Boston, "the history of whose life is the history of the labor movement in Massachusetts." Steward was the pioneer leader of the short-hour movement in this country. He had a clear and profound theory of the nature of social progress, and it was his purpose to write a book upon the labor

\* **WEALTH AND PROGRESS: A Critical Examination of the Labor Problem.** By George Gunton. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

**THE MARGIN OF PROFITS.** By Edward Atkinson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

**SOCIAL SOLUTIONS.** By M. Godin. Translated by Marie Howland. New York: John W. Lovell Company.

**HIGHER GROUND: Hints Toward Settling the Labor Troubles.** By Augustus Jacobson. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

**PRISONERS OF POVERTY: Women Wage-Workers, their Trades and their Lives.** By Helen Campbell. Boston: Roberts Bros.

**NATURAL LAW IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.** By Henry Wood. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

**BIG WAGES AND HOW TO EARN THEM.** By a Foreman. New York: Harper & Brothers.

**SOCIAL STUDIES.** By R. Heber Newton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

question. He died five years ago, with his literary undertaking only just begun, leaving the completion of the task to Mr. Gunton. But while for his inspiration and his central idea Mr. Gunton is indebted to Ira Steward, the book "Wealth and Progress" is his own. This "central thought" is "the idea that the standard of living is the basis of wages, and that social opportunity, or more leisure for the masses, as expressed in *less hours of labor*, is the natural means for increasing wages and promoting progress." This idea is not original. Indeed, Mr. Gunton quotes on his title page from John Stuart Mill: "No remedies for low wages have the smallest chance of being efficacious, which do not operate on and through the minds and habits of the people"; and no truly discerning student of the economic history and progress of nations can have failed to perceive that ascending standards of living are at once the measure and the bulwark of progress. But no preceding economic writer has set forth this fact with analyses so sustained and complete, and with such well marshalled array of arguments and illustrative facts. It would be interesting to enter upon such a review of the method and doctrine of the work as the plan of this article, unfortunately, does not permit. It teaches, briefly, that the wealth of the laboring classes can only be increased by increasing the aggregate amount produced; that such increase is normally accompanied by an increase in "real wages"; that a natural rise of wages is compatible with the lowering of prices, and with undiminished profits and rents; that the price of labor, like that of commodities, is governed by the cost of production; that the cost of producing labor is governed by the customary standard of living,—in other words, the standard of living is the law of wages; that "social character," which determines the standard of living, is high or low according to the extent of social opportunities; that improvement of the moral and material well-being of the masses must come through the increase of their social opportunities, and that under existing conditions the most feasible means is to be found in a general reduction of the hours of labor. Finally, Mr. Gunton prescribes the eight-hour system as a present remedy. This precise conclusion is, however, a *non sequitur*. The masterly argument of the book simply shows us that true progress means larger production, better machinery, higher "real wages," gradually diminishing hours of labor, and consequent social amelioration. He shows us by critical studies of industrial history that there has been wonderful economic improvement in the past fifty years; and we are prepared by his demonstration to believe that industrial society will continue to develop along the same lines. His plan, therefore, of a large

arbitrary reduction of hours seems to lack justification in his philosophy. Nevertheless, his work will become the text-book of the short-hour movement, and will do much to set intelligent workmen to thinking in the right direction. It will supply an excellent antidote for Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," the leading positions of which it antagonizes. The workmen of this country have for some time been studying political economy. Mr. Gunton's book is a product of the labor movement and of the vigorous and earnest spirit of study and inquiry that exists among workmen.

Mr. Atkinson's talks to wage earners, published as a little volume entitled "The Margin of Profits," contain in terse everyday language much sound economic doctrine. From the standpoint of capital, Mr. Atkinson expounds the same law of progress that Mr. Gunton more elaborately and methodically expounds from the standpoint of labor. The sympathetic reader will find the two books greatly different in tone, while the scientific reader will find them at one in doctrine. They agree that better wages must come out of larger production, that the rate of profits tends to diminish while wages tend to increase, both relatively and absolutely. Mr. Gunton naturally emphasizes the improved standard of living as a cause of larger production and higher wages, while Mr. Atkinson quite as naturally emphasizes better processes and larger production as the precedent and cause of increased wages and shortened hours. The improved standard of living is at once a cause and an effect. Enhanced production is also both a cause and an effect. Mr. Atkinson as an inventor and manufacturer, and Mr. Gunton as an apostle of labor organization and the short-hour movement, are both working consistently and effectively under the same laws of social progress. Mr. Atkinson gives the workmen a useful distinction when he shows them that mere expensiveness is not the criterion by which to measure a standard of living, and that the economy of thrift, and of skill in getting the largest results from the smallest expenditures, is a great desideratum.

A fault of Mr. Gunton's book is its disposition to undervalue all practical plans of social improvement excepting the short-hour movement. Coöperation and profit-sharing, which he disparages as premature attempts to realize ideal conditions and final solutions, are in fact better justifiable by his law of social progress than is his own favorite remedy of an arbitrary reduction of hours. Coöperation is not heralded as a universal solvent by its intelligent advocates, but rather is it deemed a hopeful means, within certain limits, for the improvement of the "social character" and the consequent enlargement of the economic

life of the masses. The coöperative movement and the short-hour movement have precisely the same general end in view, and each is beneficial to the other in its more immediate end. "Social palaces" like M. Godin's famous establishment at Guise may not be generally feasible; but the brilliant success of M. Godin's experiment and his life-long study of the labor problem have given him the right to a deferential hearing. Mr. Gunton must admit that this French stove-maker and *savant* has found satisfactory "social solutions" for the nearly two thousand working people of his great factories. M. Godin's book is more valuable for its account of the organization of industry and the marvellous system of domestic coöperation in the "Famillistere" than for its too ambitious effort to construct a social philosophy.

The development of individual character and capacity is, of course, the object of all social reformers, whatever their point of view or method of approach. A race of trained and intelligent producers would marvellously increase production and enhance the average wealth and well-being. Mr. Augustus Jacobson, in his "Higher Ground, Hints toward Settling the Labor Troubles," would apply the educational lever. His remedy is a universal system of manual-training schools supported by the State, with provision for the partial maintenance, from the public treasury, of all young people while acquiring the symmetrical education that he advocates. The vast outlay might be met, as he proposes, by a graduated succession tax on estates. Because this book proposes some radical innovations it does not follow that it is either crude or chimerical. It is keenly instructive and suggestive, and its proposals are well thought out. There is no more auspicious movement of educational and social reform than the introduction, now fairly beginning, of manual-training courses in the public schools. To this movement Mr. Jacobson's book will give fresh impetus, although it may be long before manual training becomes so general and thorough as he would have it. His enthusiastic portrayal of the social results that would follow the adoption of his ideas is not highly exaggerated.

There are economic principles, elucidated with unusual clearness by Mr. Gunton, which make the customary and average wages of women lower than those of men. The great majority of the world's wage-workers are men whose income maintains families. It is the cost of maintaining a family that governs the rate of wages received by men. Statistics show that the earnings of the average man who works for wages have to support nearly twice as many people as those of the average working-woman. But the normal operation of this principle, which keeps the market price

of woman's labor lower than the market price of man's labor, can account only in small part for the deplorable condition of "Women Wage-Workers, their Trades and their Lives,"—this being the sub-title of Mrs. Helen Campbell's "Prisoners of Poverty," a book which describes the situation of working-women in New York. Philanthropy can lessen many of the evils Mrs. Campbell's pen so graphically portrays, but economic science can suggest only one or two main remedies, such as better qualifications for gainful pursuits and the thorough training of all girls in domestic economy and in the principles which underlie various arts and industries. Women of training and skill are not obliged to make overalls by hand in cheerless attics at starvation prices. When training and skill are more general, there will be no cheap hand-labor underbidding machine-labor and dragging down the average wages of women. Training to practical efficiency is the imperative demand of the times for young women as well as for young men.

It would be quite too much to hope that the discussion of the labor problem in current literature should be confined to those who understand the significance and bearing of the subject and who have a certain degree of familiarity with economic principles. In the preface to "Natural Law in the Business World" the author confesses that "it seems almost presumptuous for one who has had only a practical business training to venture into a field so thoroughly explored." Unfortunately, the book itself shows none of the modesty that the preface might lead one to expect. It generalizes and dogmatizes with the confidence of an untrained and superficially informed mind, and is absolutely without value or excuse, except as it illustrates that ignorance of economic laws and principles on the part of a large class of "practical business men" which is so serious an obstacle in the way of social progress.

"Big Wages and How to Earn Them" is an anonymous book, the authorship of which is ascribed to "a foreman." It is a rambling dissertation upon current industrial and social topics, its chief object being the criticism of labor organizations and their methods. The title bears no relation to the contents of the book, which is in style and tone a rather feeble imitation of Professor Sumner's "Social Classes" and Professor Newcomb's "Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question." Like the book mentioned above, whose author announces himself "a practical business man," this one, by an author who opens his first chapter with the declaration "I am a laborer," is not worthy of critical notice as an economic work. Both of them moralize and preach at the workingman, and incite him to industry

and frugality. The author of "Natural Law" would urge Mrs. Campbell's poor working-women to give "a fair and candid consideration" to his theory that society is such a "complete whole" that "when one member suffers, all suffer, and when one rejoices, all rejoice," and to accept the "logic of unvarying Natural Law." "Industry, patience, providence, and temperance" is the motto he would inscribe upon their garret walls.

It is a relief to turn to a book so intelligent, spirited, and hopeful as Dr. Heber Newton's "Social Studies." This is not a systematic work, but a collection of addresses at once scholarly, critical, and sympathetic. Dr. Newton does not advocate one sole remedy for the ills of the masses, but rather the co-working of many remedies. He has faith in coöperation, in labor organization, taxation reform and the extension of governmental functions, in moral and industrial education, and in the social mission of the church. His "Bird's-eye View of the Labor Problem," which occupies the first eighty pages of the volume and was first prepared for the Senate committee on education and labor, is one of the most comprehensive essays upon the social and economic condition of the working people of the United States that has ever been published; and its discussion of practical measures and methods of progress is bold, yet sagacious and timely.

ALBERT SHAW.

#### NULLIFICATION.\*

Mr. Warfield has made a valuable contribution to our political literature. The book has its purpose in the vindication of the political fame of John Breckenridge of Kentucky, yet with this personal intention it has far more than a biographical value. It is true that it, once for all, puts before the public in a permanent form the recent correction of an historical misstatement of seventy years standing, and establishes the right of Mr. Breckenridge to be considered the introducer of the "Resolutions of 1798" into the Legislature of Kentucky. It goes further—and this is the original contribution of the book—and claims for Mr. Breckenridge a large share in the formulation of the resolutions, which have hitherto been considered the work of Mr. Jefferson's pen. This main thesis of the book, we must say, Mr. Warfield has not succeeded in establishing in the extent which he has set to it.

But, let this contention rest where it may, the book has a two-fold value,—an historical and a philosophical. In giving the full text of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, and

of the Jeffersonian first draft of the former, and in relating briefly yet clearly the action of other state legislatures to which these resolutions led, and so setting forth in manifest characters the state of legislative opinion at that time, the book gives the student what he can find nowhere else. Still further, in his last chapter the author ably analyzes the resolutions, and admirably deduces the consequences that flow from them. He, as it were, pushes their authors and adopters to the wall, and forces them to utter the intentions that were covered by the general statements of the resolutions. The fact that these resolutions were *pronunciamentos* rather than cool state papers, that their makers were talking "for buncombe" and with a view to fire the local heart rather than to put on record an eternal principle, that they did not expect to be called upon to carry their utterances to their logical conclusion in deeds, and that the speedy downfall of the Federalists removed all call to put their words into deeds, are well set forth. The vagueness of all the utterances, except Mr. Jefferson's draft, as to how many states are needed to nullification, and of all, without exception, as to the means to be made use of to make good the nullification, is forcibly drawn out.

Mr. Warfield has not been so happy in his chapter on the authorship of the Kentucky resolutions. He claims that, while their original draft was made by Mr. Jefferson and communicated to Mr. Breckenridge, the latter made changes so radical as to justify the calling him "the author of the resolves." Mr. Warfield says:

"It will be observed that this draught [the Jefferson] differs from the true Kentucky Resolutions in a number of minor points in the first seven resolutions, only one or two of these alterations being of any material significance, but in the eighth and ninth resolutions there is the most radical difference. The eighth in the Jefferson draught is long and declamatory, while the ninth is a short directory clause, providing that a committee created by the eighth should hold certain communications and report at the next session of the legislature; while the eighth in the Kentucky resolutions is a directory clause totally unlike the ninth of the other paper, and the ninth is the eighth of the other much reduced and greatly shorn of its declamation and verbiage. The chief significance of these changes lies in the alteration in the directory clause."

Now, our contention is, that Mr. Warfield has not stated fairly the differences between the preliminary seven clauses and the declamatory ones of the respective drafts, and that the deduction from the difference between the declaratory clauses as to Mr. Breckenridge's originality and independence resolves itself into the negative form—that Mr. Breckenridge was unwilling to go so far as Mr. Jefferson

\*THE KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF 1798. By Ethelbert Dudley Warfield. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

went. The fact is that there is no material difference whatever between Mr. Jefferson's first seven clauses and Mr. Breckenridge's, as unamended, (and it is Mr. Breckenridge's originality, and not that of the Kentucky legislature, for which our author is contending), and only a few very slight verbal differences. Instead of its being true that the ninth of Breckenridge is the eighth of Jefferson "much reduced and greatly shorn of its declamation and verbiage," it is a fact that the former follows the latter almost *verbatim et literatim*, with the exception of an omission of one portion, and a change of another short portion, altogether one-seventh of its whole length. These omitted and changed portions are not as declamatory as much that was retained, whilst they cover matter of the utmost importance from Mr. Jefferson's consistent State's-Right point of view. The omission covers three lines from the beginning of the clause expressing assurance of friendly esteem to be communicated to the other states, but the important remaining portion from the 'middle of the clause we shall quote:

"That in cases of an abuse of the delegated powers, the members of the General Government being chosen by the people, a change by the people would be the constitutional remedy; but where powers have been assumed which have not been delegated, a nullification of the act is the right remedy; that every state has a natural right in cases not within the compact (*casus non fœderis*), to nullify of their own authority all assumptions of power by others within their limits; that without this right they would be under the dominion, absolute and unlimited, of whatsoever might exercise this right of judgment for them; that nevertheless this commonwealth, from motives of regard and respect for its co-States, has wished to communicate with them on the subject; that with them alone it is proper to communicate, they alone being parties to the compact, and solely authorized to judge in the last resort of the powers exercised under it, being not a party, but merely the creature of the Congress compact, and subject, as to its assumption of power, to the final judgment of those by whom, and for whose use, itself and its powers were all created and modified."

Here is no declamation, no verbiage, but the statement of two most important assumptions; to wit, "that every state has a natural right . . . to nullify of their own authority," and "that with them [the co-states] alone it is proper to communicate, they alone being parties to the compact, and solely authorized to judge in the last resort of the power exercised under it." This is State-sovereignty pure and simple, from which the resolutions shrunk into vague and numberless statement. Consequently, while the Breckenridge resolutions closed by saying—

"And it [this Commonwealth] doubts not . . . that the Co-states . . . will each unite with this

Commonwealth in requesting their [the obnoxious laws] repeal at the next session of Congress,"

Mr. Jefferson must consistently say—

"Will each take measures of its own for providing that neither these acts, nor any others of the general government, not plainly and intentionally authorized by the Constitution, shall be exercised within their respective territories."

What these "measures" should be Mr. Jefferson did not say, but the truth is that Nullification was always a sublime absurdity until South Carolina, in 1861, first drew it to its logical conclusion—the arbitrament of the sword. Mr. Warfield overlooks the point that by placing the declaratory clause before the declamatory one the Kentucky "Resolutions" instruct that merely the seven explanatory clauses, and not the declamatory clause, be communicated to Congress. The beginning of the declamatory clause in both cases instructs that the whole instrument be communicated to the other states, in Mr. Jefferson's draft, by a Committee of Legislature, in Mr. Breckenridge's, by the Governor. Thus in both cases is the threat which is contained in this declamatory clause communicated only to the states. Mr. Jefferson is superbly consistent without regard to practical results; Mr. Breckenridge, letting go Mr. Jefferson's assumption of nullifying power in one state, first instructs Kentucky's congressmen to move for a repeal of the obnoxious laws, and then asserts that Kentucky will "submit to undelegated power in no man or body of men on earth." This would seem to mean that if Kentucky's fraction of the Federal creature cannot bring about rescinding of the illegal action, the state will be free to refuse submission. But then follows the clause doubting not "that the co-states . . . will each unite . . . in requesting their repeal at the next session of Congress." If this last thing be done, where is the room for refusal of submission, since Congress is in the hands of its electors in the "co-states." If this be not done, where is there any room for action in refusing submission, unless Mr. Jefferson's clause be reinstated, so letting Kentucky stand on the assertion that "every state has a natural right . . . to nullify of their own authority." The originality of the Kentucky draft consists in cutting out the only expression that makes nullification consistent with itself.

It seems curious, after reading the words of the letter written by Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Breckenridge's son in 1821, in which he answers the younger Breckenridge's inquiry as to who really introduced the Kentucky Resolutions, that, for so many years, it could have been believed that this letter was addressed to a son of George Nicholas. The recent publication of this letter, with its plain address to "J. Cabell Breckenridge, Frank-

fort, Kentucky," has forever settled the matter, although so recent a history of the United States as Shouler's attributed the action to Nicholas. But would Mr. Jefferson, writing to Mr. Nicholas' son, have said "your father, Colonel W. C. Nicholas and myself," and in another place "your father and Mr. Nicholas." Remembering that Col. Nicholas was a brother of this reputed father, and an uncle of this reputed correspondent, one must feel that he would have said "your father, your uncle," etc., especially in the second citation where the "Mr." is not distinctive.

J. J. HALSEY.

#### RECENT POETRY.\*

Mr. Swinburne's Elizabethan studies have borne new fruit in the tragedy of "Lochrine," his latest work. That passage of the legendary history of Britain with which the work is concerned is already memorable in English literature, to a certain extent through the anonymous tragedy at one time absurdly attributed to Shakespeare, but far more so from the closing scene of "Comus," where the dim figures of Lochrine and Guendolen are informed with a fleeting breath of renewed life. A less shadowy immortality, we venture to think, is that which those figures have received at Mr. Swinburne's hands. The assumption is perhaps over-modest, and the apology surely unneeded, which are voiced in these lines of the dedication—

"Dead fancy's ghost, not living fancy's wraith,  
Is now the storied sorrow that survives  
Faith in the record of these lifeless lives.  
Yet Milton's sacred feet have lingered there,  
His lips have made august the fabulous air,  
His hands have touched and left the wild weeds fair."

Mr. Swinburne's great powers are fully sustained in this noble tragedy, which is the worthy successor of "Marino Faliero," and the Mary Stuart trilogy. It is a work of virile dramatic expression and presentation, quite the equal, although in its own charac-

\* *LOCHRINE. A Tragedy.* By Algernon Charles Swinburne. New York: Worthington Co.

*BALLADS AND POEMS OF TRAGIC LIFE.* By George Meredith. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

*LYRICS, IDYLLS, AND ROMANCES.* From the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*LOTUS AND JEWEL.* By Edwin Arnold, C.S.I. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

*DREAMS TO SELL.* By May Kendall. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

*THE BOOK OF BRITISH BALLADS.* Edited by S. C. Hall. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*LYRICS AND SONNETS.* By Edith M. Thomas. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*POEMS.* By Edward Rowland Sill. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*POEMS.* By David Atwood Wasson. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

*TRANSLATIONS FROM THE POEMS OF VICTOR HUGO.* By Henry Carrington, M.A. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

teristic way, of the best dramatic work of Lord Tennyson. The curiously varied and inwoven system of rhymes gives it a distinctive stamp from the standpoint of construction, as will appear in the passages to be quoted. The following verses are those in which Guendolen reproaches Lochrine for his faithlessness to her:

"Dost thou know  
What day records to day and night to night—  
How he whose wrath was rained as hail or snow  
On Troy's adulterous towers, when treacherous flame  
Devoured them, and our fathers' roofs lay low,  
And all their praise was turned to fire and shame—  
All-righteous God, who herds the stars of heaven  
As sheep within his sheepfold—God, whose name  
Compels the wandering clouds to service, given  
As surely as even the sun's is—loves or hates  
Treason? He loved our sires, were they forgiven?  
Their walls upreared of gods, their sevenfold gates,  
Might these keep out his justice?"

Mr. Swinburne would hardly be himself were he to write an extended poem without some mention of the sea, and here, as elsewhere, the sea has afforded him his finest inspiration. Estrild, the queen with whom Lochrine lives in unwedded union, thus tells her daughter Sabrina of the wonders of the world of waters—

"Thou hast seen the great sea never, nor canst dream  
How fairer far than earth's most lordly stream  
It rolls its royal waters here and there,  
Most glorious born of all things anywhere,  
Most fateful and most godlike; fit to make  
Men love life better for the sweet sight's sake  
And less fear death if death for them should be  
Shrined in the sacred splendours of the sea,  
As God in heaven's 'mid mystery."

But the poet seems to have lingered most lovingly over his delineation of the

"Virgin, daughter of Lochrine,  
Sprung from old Anchises' line,"

and she it is who, of all the figures of the tragedy, will longest linger in the memory. Lovelier verse than that which is placed upon her lips it would be hard to find in English poetry.

ESTRILD.

"Dost thou understand,  
Child, what the birds are singing?"

SABRINA.

"All the land

Knows that: the water tells it to the rushes  
Aloud, and lower and softer to the sand:  
The flower-fays, lip to lip and hand in hand,  
Laugh and repeat it all till darkness hushes  
Their singing with a word that falls and crushes  
All song to silence down the river strand  
And where the hawthorns hearken for the thrushes.  
And all the sacred sense is sweet and wise  
That sings through all their singing, and replies  
When we would know if heaven be gay or grey  
And would not open all too soon our eyes  
To look perchance on no such happy skies  
As sleep brings close and waking blows away."

The poem closes with Sabrina's plunge into the Severn, the crowning act in the fulfillment of the queen's vengeance upon her faithless lord and his paramour.

Mr. George Meredith has been for a score of years past the subject or the victim of an esoteric literary cult, which, if not all the following, has had all the intensity of the Brown-

ing worship. Only a few months ago, a writer in the "Fortnightly Review" spoke of "the obvious truth that 'The Ordeal of Richard Feverel' is the greatest novel ever written in the English language." This is a little strong, but the writer was doubtless sincere in saying it,—just as those writers are doubtless sincere who say that Mr. Browning is an improved nineteenth century Shakespeare, and thus bring a noble poet into discredit with the mass of reasonable people, whom such excess of praise not unnaturally revolts. The novels of Mr. Meredith, which have recently been published in a uniform edition, and more widely read than ever before, are doubtless very notable works, but the roughness of their literary form will forever shut them out from the highest rank of fiction. A similar judgment must be passed upon his poems. The latest volume of them, now before us, entitled "Ballads and Poems of Tragic Life," is filled with vigorous writing, which has only the one capital defect that it is not poetical. The poetical feeling is there in abundance, but its expression is rugged and uncouth. Such a piece as his "Manfred" out-Brownings Browning in its straining after effect, and its violent unconventionality:

"Projected from the billous Childe,  
This clatter-jaw his foot could set  
On Alps, without a breast beguiled  
To glow in shedding rascal sweat.  
Somewhere about his grinder teeth,  
He mouthed of thoughts that grilled beneath,  
And summoned Nature to her feud  
With bile & buskin Attitude.

"Considerably was the world  
Of spinsterdom and clergy racked  
While he his hinted horrors hurled,  
And she pictorially attacked.  
A duel hugeous! Tragic? Ho!  
The cities, not the mountains, blow  
Such bladders; in their shapes confessed  
An after-dinner's indigest."

But the volume before us contains one great poem, a poem so great that we wonder that its author should so often allow his muse to rave unchecked when she can sing so nobly, a poem of sustained and exalted passion, unmarred by the discords which find their way into most of the writer's verse. We refer to the ode entitled "France, December, 1870." This noble poem opens with an invocation of the old-time France from whom the world learned heroism and greatness of soul.

"We look for her that sunlike stood  
Upon the forehead of our day."

The present sorrows of France only serve to recall to us that it was

"She that made the brave appeal  
For manhood when our time was dark,  
And from our fetters drove the spark  
Which was as lightning to reveal  
New seasons with the swifter play  
Of pulses, and benigner day;  
She that divinely shook the dead  
From living man; that stretched ahead  
Her resolute forefinger straight,

And marched toward the gloomy gate  
Of earth's Untried, gave note, and in  
The good name of Humanity  
Called forth the daring vision!"

The long withheld retribution for the deeds of that time when France, intoxicated with glory, embraced the "Dishonourer" Napoleon and

"Gave him France  
From head to foot, France present and to come,"  
has appeared at last, its lightnings are loosed, and

"The fire  
Has grasped her, unconsumable, but framed  
For all the ecstasies of suffering dire.  
Mother of Pride, her sanctuary shamed;  
Mother of Delicacy, and made a mark  
For outrage; Mother of Luxury, stripped stark;  
Mother of Heroes, bondsmen: thro' the rains,  
Across her boundaries, lo the league-long chains!  
Fond Mother of her martial youth; they pass,  
Are specters in her sight, are mown as grass!  
Mother of Honour, and dishonoured: Mother  
Of Glory, she condemned to crown with bays  
Her victor, and be fountain of his praise."

But this is not all, for there is upon her another and more terrible curse—

"Mother of Reason is she, trebly cursed,  
To feel, to see, to justify the blow;  
Chamber to chamber of her sequent brain  
Gives answer of the cause of her great woe,  
Inexorably echoing thro' the vaults,  
'Tis thus they reap in blood, in blood who sow:  
'This is the sum of self-absolved faults.'"

Perhaps the finest passage of all is that which describes the mad career of the Napoleonic legions as they swept over Europe. We can give only the closing lines of this passage:

"Yet, how they sucked the teats  
Of Carnage, thirsty issue of their dam,  
Whose eagles, angrier than their oriflamme,  
Flushed the vexed earth with blood, green earth  
forgets.  
The gay young generations mask her grief;  
Where bled her children hangs the loaded sheaf.  
Forgetful is green earth; the gods alone  
Remember everlastingly, they strike  
Remorselessly, and ever like for like.  
By their great memories the gods are known."

There are few lines in English poetry that can be matched with that last one.

There have been prepared before now numerous volumes of selections from the poetry of Robert Browning, but none of them can compare with the little book just at hand, entitled "Lyrics, Idylls, and Romances." Whoever is responsible for this selection has shown unflinching good taste in his choice, and has made a volume which the elect who constitute the Browning clubs and the multitude who inhabit the outer darkness must unite in admitting to be the purest of gold. It contains just those things which the lover of high poetry cannot afford not to know. We wish that a fund might be provided for its distribution among those unhappy souls upon whom the club blight has fallen, and who are helplessly seeking for the poet's genius in the mazes of "Sordello."

The interpretation of the Indian mind, which Mr. Edwin Arnold has set himself as a task, is one of the most notable achievements of

recent English poetry. "The Light of Asia," and the series of volumes which have succeeded it, have accomplished more, in the way of bringing Eastern thought to the comprehension of the West, than the disquisitions of the most learned Oriental scholars. In the performance of this work by Mr. Arnold there is afforded an unusually good example of a man and a task fitted for each other. Without the stimulus of this special work there is no reason to think that Mr. Arnold's poetical powers would have attracted marked attention. What he writes upon the ordinary themes of the poet is commonplace in thought and faulty in expression. But when some Indian theme—some Upanishad, or scene from the Mahabharata, or passage in the life of Buddha—engages his interest, he writes with a new inspiration, and a hitherto unguessed power. The volume entitled "Lotus and Jewel," while of far less importance than "The Song Celestial" and "The Light of Asia," is a welcome addition to the series of his works. A translation from the Mahabharata, called "A Queen's Revenge," is the most valuable of its contents, although not greatly more so than the exposition of the mystic word OM, as given in the dialogue "In an Indian Temple." "A Casket of Gems" is a series of poems, mainly oriental in their inspiration, which embody the poetic fancies connected with a variety of precious stones. The volume contains also a considerable number of miscellaneous pieces.

Mr. Andrew Lang, with some introductory verses in his most graceful manner, serves as sponsor to the little volume called "Dreams to Sell," which bears the name of May Kendall as that of the author. The verses which make up the volume's contents are trifling in form, although many of them are weighty enough in theme. At the opening of the book, the lighter fancies of the writer confront us, and we are won by her deft expression and refined humor. But as we go on in the examination, we find that we are traversing a sort of emotional scale, and that the verses, still light and airy in form, become fraught with a subtler and more serious sentiment; the probe goes deeper and deeper into our sympathies, until it touches the inmost heart, and we are aware of a surprising change in our spiritual temperature. Among the verses contained in the first part of the volume we come across such fancies as this—"Nirvana" being the title of the piece:

"Some hold, life's transitory pain  
Arises from our being factions:  
When we to Unity attain  
Behold the end of fret and factions!"

"They say each individual soul  
Will in a general Soul be blended,  
And that the universal whole  
Is certain to be something splendid."

"Then enmity will pale and pall:  
We shall be brothers, more than brothers;  
For if we are ourselves at all  
We shall be also all the others."

"One fancies Huxley might display  
A faint concern, as wondering whether  
He'd time to have a parting fray  
With Gladstone ere they rushed together."

"Critics no longer we shall flee,  
Nor care how base the things they say are.  
They will be we, and we shall be  
The Critics, just as much as they are."

Equally good, in the same trifling way, is the piece called "Education's Martyr," of which we take the opening stanza:

"He loved peculiar plants and rare,  
For any plant he did not care  
That he had seen before;  
Primroses by the river's brim  
Dicotyledons were to him  
And they were nothing more."

Passing now to the other end of the scale, we shall observe how marked is the contrast. The best poems are too long for full quotation and too compact for excision, but the following little copy of verses will sufficiently illustrate our meaning. The title is "Lost Souls."

"They passed before my threshold  
The lost souls, one by one  
I watched them from the daybreak,  
Unto the set of sun."

"I said: 'My soul's unshaken  
Because I have not sinned.  
Surely they reap the whirlwind,  
They who have sown the wind.'

"The burden of their failure  
It was no more my own  
Than a far distant struggle  
Lost in a land unknown."

"Till it seemed a sudden shadow  
Over my threshold crossed,  
And I knew the play was ended,  
And my own soul was lost."

The volume which contains these pieces should stand on the book-shelf with Locker, and Dobson, and Lang, and it will not need to hide its head in that distinguished company.

The old "Book of British Ballads," edited by S. C. Hall, has been added to that series of good, bad, and indifferent classics known as the "Knickerbocker Nuggets." The collection has been reduced in size, both by the omission of Hall's introductions, and by the use of a page much smaller than that of the original work. The reputation of the book, which has been familiarly known to the public for many years, makes any special comment unnecessary. It is probably the best general collection of our ballad literature, in moderate compass, that has yet been made. The pretty design of the covers ought to go far towards making this new edition a popular one.

Three years have passed since the publication of Miss Edith M. Thomas's first volume of verse, and another collection from the same hand is now before us. While the best things of the earlier volume are not here surpassed, and probably never will be surpassed by the writer, who has early discovered her own limitations and wisely refrained from attempting to exceed them, yet the general average of excellence is higher, and such occasional lapses from good taste as are found in the earlier

volume are entirely wanting here. Miss Thomas is unquestionably a poet, and she is one of the few of our latter-day singers whose work has nearly always a distinct note of individuality. Even when old-world classic themes engage her, as they often do, her treatment of them is in no way imitative; she has learned the secret of their emotion, and gives it a modern investiture. There is an exquisite fancy exquisitely expressed in the following little poem, entitled "Solstice":

"In the month of June, when the world is green,  
When the dew beads thick on the clover spray,  
And the noons are rife with the scent of hay,  
And the brook hides under a willow screen;  
When the rose is queen, in Love's demesne,  
Then, the time is too sweet and too light to stay:  
Whatever the sun and the dial say,  
This is the shortest day!"

"In the month of December, when, naked and keen,  
The tree-tops thrust at the snow-cloud gray,  
And frozen tears fill the lid of day;  
When only the thorn of the rose is seen,  
Then, in heavy teen, each breath between,  
We sigh 'Would the winter were well away!'  
Whatever the sun and the dial say,  
This is the longest day!"

In this poem there is to be noted, not only the fitness of the descriptive imagery, but the singular perfection of form; the variety, the balance, and the harmony of the rhythmical structure. We will take another, and an even more beautiful specimen of Miss Thomas's workmanship, from "The Kingfisher." The following are the opening lines of the poem:

"The north is flocking with snow, with plumes that were fledged in the sky;  
The east is a garden of thorns where the frost's keen javelins fly;  
The west is a world of caverns whence storms are unleashed for the chase,—  
Alcyone, tarry we here in the sun of the south for a space!  
Rest, for the air is softer than dreams that hover in sleep;  
Rest, for the summer rests with us, mantling the gulf and the steep.  
The long-severed rivers are folded at last in the arms of the sea,  
With drift from the thyme-sweet meadows, and sheaves they have caught from the lea.  
The riotous winds and the ocean are bound by a truce for thy sake,  
And well may the mariner sing, for he knows that no flaw will awake,—  
Thou flying in languorous curves or dipping thy breast in the spray."

The sonnets, to which the concluding portion of the volume is devoted, are, in their way, of equal finish and condensation with the lyrics. It is not easy to choose among them, but we have selected the one entitled "Youth and Age":

"Youth, like a traveler bound through Darien,  
Looks from his airy path, and each way hails  
The brave delight of waves, and swollen sails  
That come and go to serve shore-dwelling men.  
A little space elate he fareth, then  
The land swells round him, and the sea-sound falls,  
And he no longer breathes the ocean gales,  
Nor sees such ample sweep of sky again.  
O brother travelers! though we shall not know  
Reversed way through the Continent of Age,  
This knowledge shall in part our grief assuage:

Still o'er the Narrow Land the free winds blow;  
Its high ridge rings with songs of those who go  
Bearing their undepleted heritage."

In a sense, all such work as this is made up of echoes—echoes of emotions long since embodied in perfect expression,—and of harmonies conceived and refined by elder workmen; but the individuality of a new life is there also; the old ideas seem to come with renewed freshness to us, as to the eyes of youth itself the old world will appear new forever. To produce this illusion is all that is now left a poet to do—that is, a poet who is not a great creative genius, and such are of the rarest births of time.

Some suggestion of Arnold, and more of Emerson, is what the reader will find in the little volume of poems by the late Edward Rowland Sill. A score of years ago, Mr. Sill published a volume of verse entitled "The Hermitage and Other Poems." His subsequent work has been contributed only to the periodical publications, and it is mainly a collection of this fugitive work that now appears, for only five pieces from the earlier volume are included in the new publication. Seriousness, an exquisite taste, and a rare ethical insight are the characteristics of the carefully selected work before us. Such a poem as "The Reformer," for example, is not easily to be forgotten:

"Before the monstrous wrong he sets him down—  
One man against a stone-walled city of sin.  
For centuries those walls have been a-building;  
Smooth porphyry, they slope and coldly glass  
The flying storm and wheeling sun. No chink,  
No crevice lets the thinnest arrow in.  
He fights alone, and from the cloudy ramparts  
A thousand evil faces gibe and jeer him.  
Let him lie down and die: what is the right,  
And where is justice, in a world like this?  
But by and by, earth shakes herself, impatient;  
And down, in one great roar of ruin, crash  
Watch-tower and citadel and battlements.  
When the red dust has cleared, the lonely soldier  
Stands with strange thoughts beneath the friendly stars."

Another poem of singular power is the sonnet entitled "Recall":

"'Love me, or I'll slay!' I cried, and meant  
Bitterly true each word. Nights, morns, slipped by,  
Moons, circling suns, yet still alive am I;  
But shame to me, if my best time be spent  
On this perverse, blind passion! Are we sent  
Upon a planet just to mate and die,  
A man no more than some pale butterfly  
That yields his day to nature's sole intent?  
Or is my life but Marguerite's ox-eyed flower,  
That I should stand and pluck and fling away,  
One after one, the petal of each hour,  
Like a love-dreamy girl, and only say,  
'Loves me,' and 'loves me not,' and 'loves me?' Nay!  
Let the man's mind awake to manhood's power."

This last line has a pathetic touch when we think of the poet's own mind, awakened "to manhood's power" only to be untimely extinguished. The volume, thin as it is, gives to its writer a distinct place in our literature. In it he speaks with his own voice, and to no uncertain purpose. His rare individuality

must communicate itself to whomsoever shall be arrested by that voice, a healthful contagion and a stimulus to noble thought and action.

The "Poems" of the late David Atwood Wasson are practically unknown to the world. Even in Mr. Stedman's "Poets of America," that record of slender reputations, we look for the name of this writer in vain. Most of his pieces have remained buried until now in the periodicals to which they were contributed, a few of them only having found their way into the collections. The task of editing and publishing, confided in his will to a friend, has been faithfully performed, and the result is a volume which will provide a welcome surprise for most cultivated readers. Mr. Wasson belongs to the Concord group of writers, the Emersonian influence being everywhere traceable in his work. This is sufficient warrant for its refinement and spirituality; it is also accountable for its metaphysical vagueness and its feeble grasp of the realities of existence. It is the record of a self-centred, introspective, optimistic nature, finding a soul of good in all evil things, and constructing a calm philosophy of life out of its own gentle and exalted moods. Such a philosophy can hardly satisfy those who have learned to look upon life with steady and serious gaze, but it is a restful thing to contemplate in the less strenuous moments of thought, and the condition of soul that can regard it as final is thought by many to be an enviable one. This philosophy is well expressed in what is perhaps the best known of Mr. Wasson's poems, the "All's Well," from which we quote the opening stanza:

"Sweet-voiced Hope, thy fine discourse  
Foretold not half life's good to me:  
Thy painter, Fancy, hath not force  
To show how sweet it is to be!  
Thy witching dream  
And pictured scheme  
To match the fact still want the power:  
Thy promise brave  
From birth to grave  
Life's boon may beggar in an hour."

The editor's phrase of "glorious optimism" is certainly a fit one as descriptive of the temper of a man who, the prey of years of physical suffering, could thus discourse of life, but this temper is rare among men; perhaps, in view of the relentless facts of human suffering, it is better that it should be rare. The betterment of the world is not accomplished by those who are content with it, but by those whose spirits are in perpetual revolt against its manifold forms of misery.

To make anything like an adequate English translation of the poems of Victor Hugo may safely be put down as one of the impossible tasks. Their high lyrical quality is, even in the original, inappreciable to the majority of English trained ears; and the few who can distinguish their subtle melodies and their

profound harmonies would be the last to entertain as a possibility the reproduction of those melodies and those harmonies in a foreign tongue. An occasional single poem has, by some inspiration, now and then been tolerably turned into English, and the little volume of these selected translations, published a year or two ago, probably represents the best work in this direction that may be expected. We have before us just now an attempt at the translation of a considerable number of Victor Hugo's poems, the work of the Rev. Henry Carrington, Dean of Bocking. More than a hundred pieces are included, and every one of the poet's volumes of miscellaneous verse is represented. But the most that we can say of the translator's work is that it is painstaking. The ideas are faithfully reproduced and in their proper sequence, but the magic of the poet's song has taken flight. Where is the melody of that wonderful lyric from "Evi-radnus" in such stanzas as these?—

"Come—be tender—drunk, am I—  
O, these green and dewy bowers!  
Thee, the painted butterfly  
Follows, as the scent of flowers.

"Ride we towards the Austrian State,  
There the dawn shall meet our brow;  
You'll be rich, and I be great,  
Since we love each other now."

And yet this very translation is in many ways an admirable piece of work, a far better translation than we should have supposed possible of the poem in question.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE author of "Slav and Saxon" (Putnam's) has evidently been reading—and believing—that egregious pessimist Vámbéry. The influence of the European professor and Russophobe is apparent through all the chapters of Mr. Foulke's book. From the beginning, where he says, "It is not easy for us in America to realize the gravity of the crisis," to the end, where he bursts into a sort of Catilinarian invective against the proposed treaty between this country and Russia, the author allows hatred and a sickly dread of Russia to predominate over all other feelings. It is hardly fair to judge such a book as this by the usual standards of literature. Criticism is at once disarmed by the avowed purpose to make this a popular discussion of one of the "Questions of the Day." Even then it would seem that the writer might have avoided the lecture style and the continued use of the present in place of the past tense. The hortatory arrangement of sentences is so marked that it leads one to suspect that the various chapters were originally delivered as lectures. There is, too, the feeling that the author is writing of what he has gathered only from books that agree with his preconceived notions. Leroy-Beaulieu and Stepiak are, to say the least, hardly impartial authorities; yet the quotations in this book, which are many and long, are taken almost entirely from these two sources.

Marvin and Vámbéry, two most ardent and unreasonable haters of Russia and Russian policy, are the chief remaining sources of Mr. Foulke's information and inspiration. The subject matter of the book, however, is of intense interest; and with one exception the order of arrangement is good. The author begs the whole question that the book is written to answer, by making his first caption and chapter "The Coming Struggle." Mr. Foulke's little book shows, in an admirably clear way, what is difficult for the ordinary American to understand—the relation of the local assemblies, the "Mir," the "Vetché," and the "Zemstvo," to a general government, which, in the pride of its absolutism, directs and controls the merest details of human existence within its territory. The best chapter in the book is the one on the "History of Russia." This presents in the tersest language a bird's-eye view of Russian history, a reading of which would repay every one who wishes to be well informed. The most exciting portion of the book is that discussing the prison life of the Russian convict and political suspect. One can hardly agree with the main conclusion of this book. Civilization against barbarism; justice against injustice; truth against shameless duplicity; democracy against most tyrannous autocracy; faith in God against the basest irreligion. The final outcome is not a matter of doubt, and we must turn away from the pessimistic views of Mr. Foulke to a brighter side of Russian progress and power. Typographically, the book is fairly well done—though Kiev need not have been subjected to a double spelling; and the much abused parenthesis should not be made to do duty for the bracket also.

THE correspondence of Eliza Southgate Bowne, which was published last summer in "Scribner's Magazine," under the title, "A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago," has been republished by Scribner's Sons in book form. The letters which compose the volume were written to relatives and friends during the twelve years from 1797 to 1809. They tell of the fashionable society of the time in Portland, Salem, Boston, Saratoga, and New York, and are full of interesting references to many of the leading eastern families, with most of whom the writer was connected, either by kinship or acquaintance. They are as far removed from girlish silliness, gush, and sentimentality as they are from the prudery, affectation, and surface learning of the blue-stocking. Indeed, the nature of the writer, though not cold, and though keenly alive to feelings of gratitude or admiration, was not so wholly absorbed by the sentiments and affections as woman's nature usually is. Her cousin, Moses Porter, her closest correspondent for some years, died in 1802. Her only allusion to the event is found in a letter to her mother, a few days after his death, which makes us doubt the penetration of a suggestion let fall by Mr. Clarence Cook, in his able and appreciative introduction, that the cousins did not escape heart-whole from their discussion of the education of the sexes. She says, "I surely loved Moses with sincerity," but qualifies what might otherwise seem a conclusive statement, by adding, "I knew of no person so distantly connected whom I felt so interested in." She finds it "strange, unaccountable," that she did not feel his loss more, and can speak of it "without emotion." Immediately after, we behold her absorbed in her life of gayety, and

wholly taken up by her journey to Saratoga with Mr. and Mrs. Hasket Derby. It is upon this journey that she has "a fine view of the celebrated Middlesex canal which in future ages must do honor to our country." To increase our wonder, she adds, "it will be twenty-five miles long" and is to run from Deckel [Dracut] to the Medford River. This brief passage illustrates, by its unconscious humor, the difference in point of material advancement between that day and this. It was on this journey, also, that she met at the Springs her future husband, Mr. Walter Bowne, a young business man of New York City, and a Quaker. This match, which seemed a sensible one, was approved by her parents, and the marriage followed within a year. But her happy wedded life was all too brief, being terminated by her death in 1802, at the early age of twenty-five. It remains to be said that, though she received the best education then accessible, her grammar and orthography are not always flawless; yet such was the native force and delicacy of her wit, such the vivid brevity and artlessness of her description, that a few, at least, of these letters deserve to rank with those of the great masters of the epistolary art.

THE name of Froebel is one to be cherished by all to whom education is an important matter. The man who gave to us the Kindergarten method did more than make a beginning for Kindergärten. So far as his influence has gone—and it has gone widely—he has done much to impress educators with the sacred trust which they have assumed in undertaking the work of instruction. His "Education of Man" (Appleton), when it first appeared in Germany in 1826, made an epoch in the practice as well as in the theory of education. Since its appearance education has been tending to become rational, constructive, sympathetic. Froebel's three great ideas are: that the child is an evolving force which must be guided along the line of its own natural development, and not constrained in the strait-jacket of general methods; that there is a natural sequence in the relationship of studies as applied for the purpose of this development; and that all instruction must be prompted by solicitous sympathy with the young on the part of the teacher. His second chapter, on the training of the child from its earliest infancy, is especially valuable, in spite of an occasional suggestion which does not commend itself as a contribution to the natural method. It would be well if this book could be read by every young father and mother as well as by all teachers. The spirit of Froebel's approach to the mind and heart of the child is the inspiring element in the book. The translator, Supt. W. N. Hailmann, of LaPorte, Indiana, has added to the value of the book by his judicious annotations, which bring together the best views of educators from Plato down to our own day, and occasionally revise Froebel's contributions to the study of child-life, by reference to results obtained by more recent and more scientific observers. This is the fourth published volume of the International Education Series.

JEREMIAH BLACK was in many respects the most remarkable banner-bearer of the Democratic party. The present leader of the Republican party has borne high testimony to his ability, his accomplishments, his integrity. To this man it was given, by turning his back upon his political associates, and,

largely, upon the logical deductions from his own political convictions, to be true in a grander sense to those convictions, and so to prevent the destruction of the Union until the greatest Republican could take the helm. Readers will not find in Mary Black Clayton's "Reminiscences of Jeremiah Sullivan Black" (Christian Publishing Co., St. Louis) aught of this. The man, rather than the statesman, appears in a loving panegyric by one whose ties of blood disqualify for a more critical attempt at biography. Even as a panegyric the book is not satisfactory. The reminiscences are ill-assorted and badly expressed. The theme is worthy of a better style. Nor can the printer and binder be credited with any measurable amount of taste. The general make-up of the book is flimsy and slovenly, redeemed only by the fine face that speaks from the excellent engraving prefixed. Mr. Blaine says of Judge Black:—"Shakespeare, Milton, indeed all the English poets, were his familiar companions. There was not a disputed passage or an obscure reading in any one of the great plays upon which he could not off-hand quote the best renderings." In view of this accomplishment it is unfortunate that so much poetic quotation in the book is misquotation, for which, since Judge Black is being quoted in each case, we know not whether to hold him or his biographer responsible. Instances are: "Joseph Williams had all the versatile accomplishments of the Earl of Peterboro [!]"—

"In one revolving man [!]  
Was statesman, fiddler, soldier, and buffoon."  
"There is a Providence that shapes our ends,  
Rough-hew them how we will."

THE memoirs of William Powell Frith, Royal Academician, and one of the best representatives of the modern school of English painting, furnish as entertaining reading as even a captious man could wish for. The work is entitled "My Autobiography and Reminiscences" (Harper) and, the author having nearly completed the scriptural tale of three score and ten, it covers the past fifty years, introducing us to a great variety of scenes, and bringing us into the familiar presence of a long series of famous Englishmen, from such bygone worthies as Landseer and Dickens to such well-known characters of our own day as Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. We must confess that we find it difficult to speak in moderate terms of the extreme interest of this volume. As a collection of amusing stories and anecdotes of famous men it is almost unrivalled in the literature of the extensive class to which it belongs. Mr. Frith has not only lived the life of a successful painter, but also that of a man of the world, and the wide range of sympathies shown in his works is paralleled by the equally wide range displayed in these reminiscences of his intercourse with his fellow men. And all through his narrative we feel the presence of his own genial personality, a little self-conscious perhaps, but altogether delightful as a companion. If we had space for extracts, we could amply justify these general observations; lacking it, we can only hope that the new circle of friends which the artist's book is sure to gain for him will be as large as he deserves.

It is gratifying to find a negro entitling his record of his race's brave deeds, "Negro Troops in the Rebellion" (Harper). We trust the day will come when the negro everywhere will call himself by the name which truly designates him, and which Colonel Williams proves has made an enviable

record on many a field of battle. This narrative is a valuable contribution to our literature of the civil war, is full of absorbing interest, and is told in a graphic and finished style. It contains much evidence, for those who still need it, that the negro wants but the proper recognition to take his place as a man and a citizen. Although a military history, no portion of the book is more interesting than the fourth and fifth chapters, which narrate the slow progress of negro status, during the first years of the war, from "contraband" to freeman. The author, in his natural impatience with the dilatory steps toward the enfranchisement of his race, hardly recognizes the difficulties under which president, congress, and generals labored with regard to the negro, while engaged in fighting the South under the constitution, and aiming to whip it back into the Union. The wonder is, not that emancipation came so late, but that it came so soon as the second year of the war.

MR. HORACE E. SCUDDER, in his "Men and Letters" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), has collected something like a dozen fugitive pieces, many of them reviews of notable publications, and others studies of general literary interest. The papers on F. D. Maurice, Elisha Mulford, and Dr. Muhlenberg, form a sort of sub-group, and those on Emerson and Longfellow may be said to form another. "Landor as a Classic" is the one which we have read with the most pleasure, calling renewed attention as it does, to the importance of the study of that writer to everyone who is engaged in literary production. Mr. Scudder repeats the trite criticism that Landor wrote for, and is read by, only the select few—which is perhaps not so true now as it once was. We remember to have seen the statement that a recent popular selection from the "Imaginary Conversations" had already been sold to the extent of fifteen thousand copies. Mr. Scudder's style is a little prosy and his view somewhat provincial; but he is a careful writer, and his papers are pleasant things to read.

AN addition to "The Book-Lover's Library" (Armstrong) is made in "The Story of some Famous Books." The name of Mr. Frederick Saunders appears as that of the author, or more properly, the compiler, for nothing of the work of authorship has fallen to his task. A genuine book-lover will not derive much sustenance from Mr. Saunders's compilation, for the simple reason that he will find its contents all too familiar. It is made up, from first to last, of those venerable anecdotes which are sometimes designated as "chestnuts," even the hardened compiler feeling called upon to introduce many of them with apologetic phrase. One can be told too often even of Sidney at Zutphen, of how Gibbon came to write his history, or of what Wolfe said about Gray's "Elegy." Such a book as this might be prepared by anyone well up in the anecdotal history of literature who should sit down and write whatever came into his head until enough matter for a volume had been produced.

MISS JANE ANDREWS, whose "Ten Boys" of last year was so widely read and appreciated, has written a new story for children, entitled "Only a Year, and What it Brought" (Lee & Shepard). "Only a Year" is the story of a New England family, and especially of the two daughters of that family, one a bright, lively favorite and the other dreamy and unpractical. The development of these

two girls, through the various ups and downs of home and school life, forms the groundwork of the story. The book is thoroughly healthful and interesting, showing that in everyday duties one can find abundant opportunity for noble living. Many of Miss Andrews's friends will be glad to know that a new edition of her "Seven Little Sisters" will appear next month, containing her biography prepared by her friend Mrs. Louisa C. Hopkins, one of the Supervisors of the Boston Schools.

HEILPRIN'S "Distribution of Animals" (Appleton) gives a concise account of what is known and can be put in the form of general statements in regard to the distribution of animal life in time and in space. The work is very conscientiously done, and in his compilation the author has taken especial pains to use only trustworthy authorities. The literary style of the book is somewhat heavy, and some parts of the work seem a little antiquated, as in many branches of zoölogy the publication of generalizations has not kept pace with the accumulation of facts. The doctrine of descent, with modification, is assumed throughout Professor Heilprin's work. The facts of geographical as well as of geological distribution are, in fact, incomprehensible on any other hypothesis.

#### TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

FEBRUARY, 1888.

Albumen. W. Bernhardt. *Popular Science*.  
America. Winsor's History of. W. F. Poole. *Dial*.  
Astrology. J. M. Buckley. *Century*.  
Blue-Jays. Olive Thorne Miller. *Atlantic*.  
Buhot, Félix. Philippe Burty. *Harper*.  
Cancer. R. T. Morris. *Popular Science*.  
Church, Why We Have a. W. F. Faber. *Andover*.  
Decoration Craze in Europe. E. von Hesse-Wartegg. *Cent*.  
Economic Outlook. D. A. Wells. *Popular Science*.  
Emotions as Health in Women. Mary T. Bissell. *Pop. Sci.*  
English People, Origins of. H. C. G. von Jagemann. *Dial*.  
Euripides, "Medea" of. W. C. Lawton. *Atlantic*.  
Geology. A. D. White. *Popular Science*.  
Goethe's "Iphigenie auf Tauris." *Andover*.  
Heathen Salvation. *Andover*.  
Hyderabad. J. F. Hurst. *Harper*.  
Irving and Miss Terry. *Century*.  
Israel, Our Religious Inheritance from. *Andover*.  
Labor Problem. W. C. Langdon. *Andover*.  
Landor, Walter Savage. J. R. Lowell. *Century*.  
Law and the Ballot. J. B. Bishop. *Scribner*.  
Lincoln, Abraham. Hay and Nicolay. *Century*.  
"Long and Short Haul." Henry Wood. *Popular Science*.  
Lynching. *Century*.  
Marriages in Europe. F. G. Cook. *Atlantic*.  
Men at Arms. E. H. and E. W. Blashfield. *Scribner*.  
Mendelssohn Letters. W. F. Apthorp. *Scribner*.  
Meredit, George. G. P. Lathrop. *Atlantic*.  
Milk Adulteration. C. H. Henderson. *Popular Science*.  
Moon and the Weather. J. W. Oliver. *Popular Science*.  
Nullification. J. J. Halsey. *Dial*.  
Panama Canal. C. C. Rogers. *Popular Science*.  
Paris, Living in. J. D. Osborne. *Century*.  
Poetry, Recent. W. M. Payne. *Dial*.  
Politics, Real Nature of. *Century*.  
Public Worship, Good Taste in. *Andover*.  
Pyrenees, An Outcast Race in the. *Popular Science*.  
Quebec. C. H. Farnham. *Harper*.  
Ranch Life. Theo. Roosevelt. *Century*.  
Rebellion, Grand Strategy of the. W. T. Sherman. *Cent*.  
Russian Political Prisons. Geo. Kennan. *Century*.  
Shipping-Railways. F. L. Hagadon. *Harper*.  
Shipping, American. Osborne Howes, Jr. *Harper*.  
Socialism in London. J. H. Rosny. *Harper*.  
Social Remedies. Albert Shaw. *Dial*.  
Soil-Making. N. S. Shaler. *Popular Science*.  
Stage Pictorial Art. E. H. and E. W. Blashfield. *Century*.  
Stars of Winter. G. P. Serviss. *Popular Science*.  
Tariff. G. F. Edmunds. *Harper*.  
Theological Agreement. *Andover*.  
Tholuck in Halle. J. H. W. Stuckenberg. *Andover*.  
Thought, Time Required for. *Popular Science*.  
Volcanoes. N. S. Shaler. *Scribner*.  
West, The. R. B. Marcy. *Harper*.  
Whitworth, Sir Joseph. *Popular Science*.  
Working-Women's Homes. C. L. Adams. *Lippincott*.  
Zoölogists of Am. and Evolution. E. S. Morse. *Pop. Sci.*

#### BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List contains all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of January by MESSRS. A. C. MCCLURG & Co., Chicago.]

##### BIOGRAPHY—HISTORY.

- Dictionary of National Biography.** Edited by Leslie Stephen. 8vo. Gilt top. Vols. I.-XIII. now ready. Macmillan & Co. Per vol., \$3.25.  
**Recollections of Forty Years.** By Ferdinand De Lesseps. Translated by C. B. Pitman. 8vo. Two vols. in one. D. Appleton & Co. \$5.00.  
**What I Remember.** By T. A. Trollope. Crown 8vo., pp. 546. Portrait. Harper & Bros. \$1.75.  
**Life and Labor; or, Characteristics of Men of Industry, Culture, and Genius.** By Samuel Smiles, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 448. Harper & Bros. \$1.00.  
**Memoir of Fleming Jenkin.** By R. L. Stevenson. 12mo, pp. 302. C. Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.  
**The Makers of Venice.** Doges, Conquerors, Painters, and Men of Letters. By Mrs. Oliphant. With Illustrations by R. R. Holmes, F.S.A. 8vo, pp. 390. Gilt top. Macmillan & Co. \$7.00.  
**A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages.** By H. C. Lea. 3 vols., 8vo. Gilt tops. Vols. I.-II. now ready. Harper & Bros. Per vol., \$3.00.

##### TRAVEL.

- The English in the West Indies; or, The Bow of Ulysses.** By J. A. Froude. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 373. C. Scribner's Sons. \$1.75.  
**Oceana; or, England and her Colonies.** By J. A. Froude. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 386. C. Scribner's Sons. \$1.75.  
**Early Adventures in Persia, Susiana and Babylonia.** Including a Residence Among the Bakhtiari and other Wild Tribes before the Discovery of Nineveh. By Sir Henry Layard, K.C.B. With Maps and Illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo. Longmans, Green & Co. \$7.50.  
**Under the Southern Cross; or, Travels in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Samoa, and other Pacific Islands.** By M. M. Ballou. 12mo, pp. 405. Ticknor & Co. \$1.50.  
**The Mexican Guide.** By T. A. Janvier. Edition for 1888. Leather, tucks. C. Scribner's Sons. Net, \$2.50.  
**Mountain Trails and Parks in Colorado.** By L. B. France. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 224. Chain, Hardy & Co. Net, \$1.50.  
**The Foilage and Travayle of Sir John Maundeville, Knight.** Which treateth of the way toward Hierusalem and of marvayles of Iude with other lands and Countreys. Edited, Annotated, and Illustrated in Facsimile by John Ashton. 8vo, pp. 289. London. Net, \$3.70.  
**The Same. Large Paper Edition.** Limited to 100 copies. Numbered. Net, \$10.50.

##### ESSAYS—BELLES-LETTRES, ETC.

- The First Edition of Shakespeare.** The Works of William Shakespeare. In Reduced Facsimile from the famous First Folio Edition of 1623. With an Introduction by J. O. Halliwell-Phillips. Crown 8vo. Funk & Wagnalls. \$2.50.  
**Serpent-Worship, and Other Essays.** With a Chapter on Totemism. By C. S. Wake. 8vo, pp. 293. London. Net, \$3.70.  
**"Knickerbocker Nuggets" Series.** Letters, Sentences, and Maxims. By Lord Chesterfield. With a Critical Essay by C. A. Saint-Beuve. The Adventures of Baron Munchausen. From the best English and German editions. With Illustrations. 18mo. Gilt top. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Per vol., \$1.25.  
**Andrew Carnegie's Works.** Triumphant Democracy, An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, Round the World. 3 vols., 12mo. C. Scribner's Sons. \$4.50.  
**Speeches, Etc.** By James B. Everhart. 12mo, pp. 194. Portrait. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

##### POETRY—THE DRAMA.

- Christian Ballads.** By A. C. Coxé. New Edition, with Additions. 18mo, pp. 240. Gilt edges. J. Pott & Co. \$1.00.  
**Poems.** Dramatic and Lyric. By Constance F. LeRoy Runcie. 12mo, pp. 98. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.

**Thomas Dekker.** Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Ernest Rhys. Unexpurgated Edition. 12mo, pp. 473. Mermaid Series of the best Plays of the Old Dramatists. London. Net, 90 cents.

**Robert Emmet.** A Tragedy of Irish History. By J. I. C. Clarke. Portraits of Emmet. 12mo, pp. 134. Gilt top. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.

**Dramatic Works of Victor Hugo.** Translated by F. L. Slous and Mrs. N. Crosland. 12mo, pp. 430. Bohn's Standard Library. London. Net, \$1.00.

#### ECONOMICS—POLITICS.

**An Inquiry Into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.** By Adam Smith, LL.D. Reprinted from the Sixth Edition, with an Introduction by E. B. Bax. 2 vols., 12mo. Bohn's Standard Library. London. Net, \$2.00.

**United States Notes.** A History of the Various Issues of Paper Money by the Government of the United States. By John J. Knox. With an Appendix containing the recent Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Dissenting Opinion upon the Legal Tender Question. Third Edition, Revised. 12mo, pp. 247. C. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

**Triumphant Democracy; or, Fifty Years' March of the Republic.** By A. Carnegie. New Edition. 12mo, pp. 519. C. Scribner's Sons. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.50.

**Ireland's Cause in England's Parliament.** By Justin McCarthy, M.P. With Preface by John Boyle O'Reilly. 12mo, pp. 132. Ticknor & Co. Paper, 35 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

#### SCIENCE—MEDICAL.

**Modern Theories of Chemistry.** By Dr. L. Meyer. Translated from the German by P. P. Bedson, D.Sc. (London), etc., and W. C. Williams, B.Sc., F.C.S. 8vo, pp. 387. Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.

**A Course of Elementary Instruction in Practical Biology.** By T. H. Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S., assisted by H. N. Martin, M.A., etc. Revised edition, extended and edited by G. B. Howes, and D. H. Scott, M.A., Ph.D. With Preface by Prof. Huxley, F.R.S. 12mo, pp. 512, flex. Macmillan & Co. Net, \$2.60.

**Astronomy for Amateurs.** A Practical Manual of Telescopic Research in all Latitudes. Adapted to the Power of Moderate Instruments. Edited by J. A. W. Oliver, with the assistance of T. W. Backhouse, F.R.A.S., and others. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 316. Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.

**Animal Magnetism.** By A. Binet and C. Féré. 12mo, pp. 378. "International Scientific Series." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

**Natural Resources of the United States.** By J. H. Patton, M.A., Ph.D. Crown 8vo, pp. 523. Gilt top. D. Appleton & Co. \$3.00.

**Home Experiments in Science.** For Old and Young. A Repertory of Simple Experiments with Home-Made Apparatus. By T. O'Connor Sloane, E.M., A.M., Ph.D. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 361. H. C. Baird & Co. \$1.50.

**Doctor and Patient.** By S. W. Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. Harv. 12mo, pp. 177. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

**Fever-Nursing.** Designed for the Use of Professional and other Nurses, and especially as a text-book for nurses in training. By J. C. Wilson, A.M., M.D. 12mo, pp. 210. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.00.

#### PHILOLOGY—EDUCATIONAL.

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